

PENDING CLAIMS

1. **(Previously presented)** A method of treating a subject suffering from psoriatic arthritis (PsA) comprising biweekly, subcutaneous administration to the subject of a dosage of a human anti-TNF α antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, that dissociates from human TNF α with a K_d of 1×10^{-8} M or less and a K_{off} rate constant of 1×10^{-3} s $^{-1}$ or less, both determined by surface plasmon resonance, and neutralizes human TNF α cytotoxicity in a standard *in vitro* L929 assay with an IC $_{50}$ of 1×10^{-7} M or less, such that said PsA is treated, wherein the dosage of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprises 10-150 mg and is the same dosage throughout the course of biweekly treatment.

2. **(Canceled)**

3. **(Previously presented)** A method of treating a subject suffering from psoriatic arthritis (PsA) comprising biweekly, subcutaneous administration to the subject of a dosage of a human anti-TNF α antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, with a light chain variable region (LCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 and a heavy chain variable region (HCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, wherein the dosage of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprises 10-150 mg and is the same dosage throughout the course of biweekly treatment.

4. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 1 or 3, wherein the antibody is adalimumab, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

5-11. **(Canceled)**

12. **(Previously presented)** A method for inhibiting human TNF α activity in a human subject suffering from psoriatic arthritis (PsA) comprising biweekly, subcutaneous administration to the subject of dosage of a human anti-TNF α antibody, or an antigen-binding

fragment thereof, that dissociates from human TNF α with a K_d of 1×10^{-8} M or less and a K_{off} rate constant of $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ or less, both determined by surface plasmon resonance, and neutralizes human TNF α cytotoxicity in a standard *in vitro* L929 assay with an IC_{50} of 1×10^{-7} M or less, wherein the dosage of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprises 10-150 mg and is the same dosage throughout the course of biweekly treatment.

13-17. **(Canceled)**

18. **(Previously Presented)** A method of treating a subject suffering from psoriatic arthritis (PsA) comprising biweekly, subcutaneous administration to the subject of a dosage comprising about 40 mg of adalimumab, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, to the subject, such that said PsA is treated.

19-21. **(Canceled)**

22. **(Previously Presented)** A method of treating a subject suffering from a psoriatic arthritis (PsA) comprising biweekly, subcutaneous administration to the subject of a dosage of adalimumab, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, and at least one additional therapeutic agent to the subject, such that said PsA is treated, wherein the dosage of adalimumab, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprises 10-150 mg and is the same dosage throughout the course of biweekly treatment.

23. **(Original)** The method of claim 22, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of ibuprofen, diclofenac and misoprostol, naproxen, meloxicam, indomethacin, and diclofenac.

24-25. **(Canceled)**

26. **(Previously Presented)** A method for inhibiting human TNF α activity in a human subject suffering from psoriatic arthritis (PsA) comprising biweekly, subcutaneous administration to the subject of a dosage a human anti-TNF α antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, with a light chain variable region (LCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 and a heavy chain variable region (HCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, wherein the dosage of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprises 10-150 mg and is the same dosage throughout the course of biweekly treatment.
27. **(Previously Presented)** A method for inhibiting human TNF α activity in a human subject suffering from psoriatic arthritis (PsA) comprising biweekly, subcutaneous administration to the subject of a dosage of adalimumab, wherein the dosage of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprises 10-150 mg and is the same dosage throughout the course of biweekly treatment.
28. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 1, wherein each dosage comprises 20-80 mg of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof.
29. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 3, wherein each dosage comprises 20-80 mg of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof.
30. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 4, wherein each dosage comprises 20-80 mg of adalimumab.
31. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 12, wherein each dosage comprises 20-80 mg of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof.
32. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 26, wherein each dosage comprises 20-80 mg of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

33. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 27, wherein each dosage comprises 20-80 mg of adalimumab.
34. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 1, wherein each dosage comprises about 40 mg of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof.
35. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 3, wherein each dosage comprises about 40 mg of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof.
36. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 12, wherein each dosage comprises about 40 mg of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof.
37. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 26, wherein each dosage comprises about 40 mg of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof.
38. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 27, wherein each dosage comprises about 40 mg of adalimumab.
39. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 1, further comprising administering to the subject at least one additional therapeutic agent.
40. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 39, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of ibuprofen, diclofenac and misoprostol, naproxen, meloxicam, indomethacin, and diclofenac.
41. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 3, further comprising administering to the subject at least one additional therapeutic agent.
42. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 41, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of ibuprofen, diclofenac and misoprostol, naproxen, meloxicam, indomethacin, and diclofenac.

43. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 12, further comprising administering to the subject at least one additional therapeutic agent.
44. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 43, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of ibuprofen, diclofenac and misoprostol, naproxen, meloxicam, indomethacin, and diclofenac.
45. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 26, further comprising administering to the subject at least one additional therapeutic agent.
46. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 45, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of ibuprofen, diclofenac and misoprostol, naproxen, meloxicam, indomethacin, and diclofenac.
47. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 27, further comprising administering to the subject at least one additional therapeutic agent.
48. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 47, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of ibuprofen, diclofenac and misoprostol, naproxen, meloxicam, indomethacin, and diclofenac.
49. **(Previously Presented)** A method of treating psoriatic arthritis in a subject, consisting of biweekly, subcutaneous administration to the subject of a dosage consisting of 10-150 mg of a human anti-TNF α antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the anti-TNF α antibody dissociates from human TNF α with a K_D of 1×10^{-8} M or less and a K_{Off} rate constant of $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ or less, both determined by surface plasmon resonance, and neutralizes human TNF α cytotoxicity in a standard *in vitro* L929 assay with an IC_{50} of 1×10^{-7} M or less, such that said psoriatic arthritis is treated.

50. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 49, wherein the human anti-TNF α antibody comprises a light chain variable region (LCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and a heavy chain variable region (HCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

51. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 49, wherein the human anti-TNF α antibody is adalimumab, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

52. **(Previously Presented)** The method of any one of claims 49-51, wherein the dosage consists of 20-80 mg of the antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

53. **(Previously Presented)** The method of any one of claims 49-51, wherein the dosage consists of about 40 mg of the antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

54. **(Previously Presented)** A method of treating psoriatic arthritis in a subject, comprising subcutaneous administration to the subject of a dosage of a human anti-TNF α antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, that dissociates from human TNF α with a K_D of 1×10^{-8} M or less and a K_{Off} rate constant of $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ or less, both determined by surface plasmon resonance, and neutralizes human TNF α cytotoxicity in a standard *in vitro* L929 assay with an IC_{50} of 1×10^{-7} M or less, such that said psoriatic arthritis is treated, wherein the dosage of the human anti-TNF α antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprises 10-150 mg and is the same dosage throughout the course of treatment.

55. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 54, wherein the human anti-TNF α antibody comprises a light chain variable region (LCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and a heavy chain variable region (HCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

56. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 54, wherein the human anti-TNF α antibody is adalimumab, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.